

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aggravated

THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

January 1956 -- April 1956

DO NOT DESTROY

FOIPA # 1123533-000



100-10092-214

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
John Edgar Hoover, Director

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-08-2009

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2011-10-19
[Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

January 1956 -- April 1956

May 1956

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~56 F 121~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PREFACE</u>	i
<u>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</u>	ii
A. Summary	ii
B. Conclusions	v
I. <u>FOREIGN POLICY</u>	1
1. U. S. Foreign Policy	2
2. The Cold War	2
3. Peaceful Coexistence	3
4. Disarmament	4
5. Outlawing Nuclear Weapons	4
6. Foreign Aid	4
7. Tension in the Middle East	5
8. Increased Trade with Socialist Nations	5
9. Soviet Foreign Policy	6
10. 20th Congress CPSU	7
11. Reappraisal of Stalin	7
12. Soviet Anti-Semitism	8
13. Purges in the Satellite Nations	9
14. Dissolution of the Cominform	10
15. Socialism vs. Capitalism	10
II. <u>DOMESTIC ISSUES</u>	13
1. Prosperity	13
2. Standard of Living	14
3. Tax Reductions	15
4. Housing Crisis	15
5. Corruption in Government	16
6. 84th Congress	17
7. 1956 Republican Candidates	17
8. Communist Role in 1956 Elections	18
9. Return to the Bill of Rights	19
10. Blacklisting	19
11. Closing of Party and <u>Daily Worker</u> Offices	20
12. Restore Pension Benefits to Communists	21
13. New Trial for Morton Sobell	21
14. United Front of the "Left"	22

III.	<u>LABOR AND INDUSTRY</u>	23
	1. Corporate Profits.	23
	2. Republican Administration is Pro-Big Business. .	24
	3. Rising Unemployment.	24
	4. Higher Wages.	25
	5. Minimum Wage	25
	6. Guaranteed Annual Wage	26
	7. Shorter Work Week	26
	8. No Labor-Management Harmony	27
	9. Westinghouse Strike.	27
	10. Labor Racketeering	28
	11. Organizing Drive in the South	28
	12. Labor Unity	29
	13. Labor's Independent Political Action	29
	14. Exchange of Labor Delegations with USSR	30
	15. Proletarian Internationalism.	30
IV.	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	31
	1. The Farm Crisis.	31
	2. Farm Crisis Contributes to Rising Unemployment	31
	3. Republican Administration Farm Program. . . .	32
	4. Veto of the Farm Aid Bill	32
	5. Restore Farm Price Supports	33
	6. Farmers Need Support of Labor Movement. . . .	34
	7. Increased Trade Will Relieve Farm Crisis. . . .	34
V.	<u>COLONIALISM</u>	36
	1. Colonialism Is on the Wane	36
	2. Near East.	37
	3. Asia.	37
	4. Africa.	37
	5. Latin America	37
	6. Puerto Rico	38
	7. Philippine Islands.	39
	8. Imperialism Imposes Poverty.	39
	9. Socialism Promotes Independent Industrial Development.	40

10.	Colonial Nations Moving toward Socialism.	40
11.	United States Supports Colonialism.	41
VI.	<u>LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS.</u>	42
1.	Smith Act.	42
2.	Walter-McCarran Act	43
3.	Internal Security Act of 1950	44
4.	Immunity Act of 1954.	45
5.	State Anti-Sedition Laws	46
6.	The Fifth Amendment.	46
7.	Confidential Informants	47
8.	Congressional Investigations	48
VII.	<u>ARMED FORCES</u>	49
1.	Defense Appropriations	49
2.	Reduce the Military Budget	50
3.	American Bases Overseas Threaten Peace	50
4.	USSR Reduces Armed Forces	51
5.	Myth of Soviet Aggression	51
VIII.	<u>MINORITY (NATIONAL AND RACIAL) GROUPS</u>	52
1.	Wave of Terror in the South	52
2.	Struggle for Negro Rights	53
3.	Desegregation in Education	54
4.	The Case of Autherine Lucy	54
5.	Montgomery, Alabama, Bus Boycott.	55
6.	Senator James O. Eastland	56
7.	Civil Rights Legislation	57
8.	Federal Intervention in the Southern States.	58
9.	Negroes in Industry	58
10.	National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights	59
11.	National Deliverance Day of Prayer.	59

IX.	<u>EDUCATION</u>	60
	1. Crisis in Education	60
	2. Education and the Cold War:	61
	3. Federal Aid Needed.	61
	4. Education under Capitalism.	62
	5. Education in the USSR	63
X.	<u>CULTURE, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION</u>	64
	1. Cultural Exchanges	64
	2. American Literature and Art	65
	3. Soviet Science, Culture, and Art	65
	4. Fine Arts Bill	66
	5. All Religions Oppose Nuclear Weapons	66
XI.	<u>WOMEN</u>	67
	1. Women Who Work	67
	2. Women in Labor Unions	67
	3. Women on the Farm	68
	4. Equal Pay for Equal Work	68
XII.	<u>YOUTH</u>	70
	1. Today's Youth	70
	2. Youth in Uniform	71
	3. Juvenile Delinquency	72
	4. Youth for Peace	73
	5. Federal Aid for Youth	73

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PREFACE

The supporting quotations set forth in this monograph have been selected from authoritative communist publications to indicate the position which the Communist Party, USA, has adopted on the major current issues of international and national significance.

The publications reviewed in order to determine the viewpoint of the Communist Party, USA, included the newspapers, Daily Worker and The Worker, as well as the periodicals, Political Affairs, Masses & Mainstream, and Party Voice, the latter being the organ of the New York State Communist Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary

During the period from January through April, 1956, a number of issues were featured in the Communist Party line. The foreign policy of the United States, allegedly designed to precipitate an atomic war, was contrasted unfavorably with the policy of the Soviet Union, which was characterized as promoting world peace. The need for peaceful coexistence and greater American-Soviet friendship was stressed. The Party called for the inclusion of the Soviet Union in any discussions aimed at relieving the tension between Israel and the Arab States. Disarmament and the outlawing of nuclear weapons were also emphasized.

The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was hailed as "a truly historic event," and the dissolution of the Cominform was viewed as a further step by the communist bloc to relax international tension. The toleration of the "cult of the individual" by Stalin, the unjust execution of a number of communist leaders in the European satellite nations, and the prevalence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union were all criticized.

The Party held to its skeptical view of our current prosperity, and called for a reduction in taxes for the low-income group. It also promised to work for the defeat of the Republican candidates in the forthcoming national elections in an effort to return the members of the "Cadillac Cabinet" to private life. While conceding some improvement in the field of civil liberties, the Party warned that the fight against "McCarthyism" is far from over.

The labor movement was urged to fight for higher wages and a shorter work week. Considerable emphasis was placed on the importance of independent political action by labor. The Party also called for the admission of the "progressive-led" unions* into the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

The Party advocated a return to ninety percent of parity and increased trade with the socialist nations to relieve the farm crisis, for which it held the Republican Administration responsible.

The Party continued its attempts to picture the United States as dominating the underdeveloped nations of the world, and predicted that these countries would eventually adopt socialism as their form of government.

*Those unions expelled from the CIO during 1949 and 1950, as communist dominated.

The Party intensified its demands for the repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Smith Act, and the Walter-McCarran Act. The ruling of the United States Supreme Court which, in effect, nullified existing state sedition laws was considered a "tremendous victory." The use of confidential informants was condemned, and Congressional investigations were attacked.

Communist agitation for drastic cuts in the appropriations for national defense continued. The Party claimed that the savings thus effected should be used for a broad program of public works and public welfare services.

Recent developments in the Southern States were interpreted by the Party as evidence of a new "wave of terrorism and lawlessness." The Party's program called for Federal intervention to guarantee equal rights for Negroes in the South, the enactment of civil rights legislation during the current session of Congress, and the removal of Senator James O. Eastland from the United States Senate.

Party propaganda insisted that the shortage of educational facilities and school teachers could be relieved only by a large-scale program of Federal assistance.

American culture, science, and art were contrasted unfavorably with similar fields of activity in the Soviet Union. The Party also called for Federal subsidies to promote the development of the fine arts in the United States.

The Party urged that more women workers should be unionized, and called for the enactment of legislation which would guarantee women "equal pay for equal work."

Party attempts to relate juvenile delinquency to international tension continued, as did Party demands for Federal aid to provide improved health, educational, and welfare benefits for the youth of our country.

B. Conclusions

1. In an effort to increase its membership and influence, the Communist Party, USA, is striving to create the impression that it is a legitimate American political party, completely independent of the CPSU. However, there are no indications that the Party plans to abandon its previous policy of defending the Soviet Union as the leading socialist nation.
2. For reasons of tactical expediency, the Communist Party, USA, is expected to continue its advocacy of the possibility of peaceful coexistence between capitalist and communist nations. However, no decrease in communist propaganda regarding the intensification of the class struggle in the United States is expected.

3. During his speech to the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU in February, 1956, Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev allegedly revised communist theory by conceding that, in certain nations, the peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism is possible. The Communist Party, USA, will, in all probability, attempt to capitalize on this alleged modification of communist doctrine and emphasize the claim that it does not advocate the use of force and violence to gain power in this country.
4. In his speech to the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU, Khrushchev also urged that the communist and socialist parties correlate their future activities more closely. The Communist Party, USA, can, therefore, be expected to seek areas of agreement with other socialist-oriented organizations in the United States in an effort to develop a broad socialist coalition.
5. As the forthcoming national elections draw closer, Party appeals for the defeat of the Republican Administration will probably be intensified. While Party predictions of the eventual emergence of a new third party are expected to continue, there are no indications that the Party plans to initiate any organizational steps toward this goal in the immediate future.
6. The Communist Party, USA, claims to detect an improvement in the political climate of the United States at the present time. It is, therefore, anticipated that the Party will press its demands for the repeal of all anticommunist legislation and will continue its attacks on the use of confidential informants.
7. None of the recent gains achieved by Negroes in the United States can be traced to the efforts of the Communist Party, USA, in their behalf. However, the Party is expected to continue its attempts to capitalize on Negro demands for complete social, political, and economic equality by exploiting alleged racial segregation and discrimination, as well as any acts of violence perpetrated against Negroes.

* As a matter of fact, while tactical changes have been instituted, there have been no changes in basic communist theory and objectives.

8. Realizing that its past policies have alienated numerous potential supporters, the Communist Party, USA, is attempting to find a way out of the isolated position in which it now finds itself. The Party is, therefore, expected to stress those issues which enjoy a broad popular appeal, rather than any ideological or tactical differences which may preclude united action with noncommunist organizations for specific common objectives.

CONFIDENTIAL

I. FOREIGN POLICY

1. The foreign policy of the United States is designed to precipitate an atomic war, as opposed to the efforts of the Soviet Union to promote peaceful coexistence.
2. The cold war has been highly profitable to the "ruling circles" in the United States.
3. American-Soviet friendship should replace the present "armed truce" between the two nations.
4. Armaments should be reduced, and the use of nuclear weapons should be prohibited.
5. Foreign aid should be predominantly economic, and should be offered without any consideration of military alliances.
6. Tension in the Middle East can be resolved through negotiations at which the Soviet Union should be represented.
7. The United States should increase its trade with the socialist nations.
8. The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was "a truly historic event."
9. Stalin's achievements were weakened because he fostered the "cult of the individual."
10. The revelation of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union represented a "gross departure" from the principles of socialism.
11. The purges in the satellite nations were a "terrible miscarriage of justice."
12. The dissolution of the Cominform will advance the cause of peace.
13. At the present time socialism is stronger than capitalism and, in the future, will further develop.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. U. S. Foreign Policy

"As for the past, Dulles' policy, as continually exposed by the Daily Worker, was not one designed to lead the country only to the brink of war in the name of saving world peace, but into actual war itself; for the purpose of advancing the world conquest program of Wall Street."

"AS FOR THE PRESENT, the essential purpose of Mr. Dulles' 'brink of war' policy is to throw dust in the eyes of the American people, in order to confuse and undermine their peace spirit, and to delude them into accepting as effective peace steps, the huge armaments and arrogant foreign policies that Dulles has in mind for this country...."

"As for the future, the treacherous policy is a sinister snare. It is a clumsy attempt to trick the Socialist bloc of nations into taking aggressive actions by making them first believe that, despite all its signs of belligerency, the U.S., in any event will go no further than the war's edge...."

"...the Eisenhower Administration, through its man Friday, Dulles, has been carrying on a policy actually aimed at precipitating a great atomic war."

Daily Worker,
January 20, 1956, p. 5.

2. The Cold War

"The ruling circles in our country have no intention, if they can help it, of voluntarily ending the cold war in the period ahead. For this cold war is a highly profitable affair for them, and not only in terms of armaments production. It is a double-edged weapon--one edge is directed against the Socialist world and the other presses against the

throats of its imperialist rivals. For under cover of various aspects of the cold war, the Wall Street monopolies have been able to penetrate into the economies, markets and raw material sources of the other big capitalist powers, thereby subjugating them to the effective control of Wall Street. In addition, the cold war serves the monopolists as a pretext for massive inroads upon the living standards and democratic liberties of our people...."

Max Weiss, "Geneva and '56,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 7.

3. Peaceful Coexistence

"...the issue today is not just co-existence between America and the USSR under present conditions of an arms race. The issue is not just that our country and the USSR won't attack one another. The real issue is the necessity of replacing the arms race with friendship, trade and cooperation between both countries."

The Worker,
March 11, 1956, p. 4.

"...it is not enough when the two most powerful countries in the world--the U.S.A. and USSR--merely tolerate one another without fighting. We have pointed out again and again that America's self-interest requires American-Soviet friendship...."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 16, 1956, p. 5.

"...In brief, the objective of the peace camp is to advance from 'armed truce' to peaceful coexistence."

Max Weiss, "Geneva and '56,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 12.

4. Disarmament

"What America needs is not a bigger and better arms race, and more billions down that drain, but a halt to the arms race. Obviously we need arms limitation and reduction of arms based on international control and inspection."

"It's the height of stupidity to think that in this situation we can dictate terms to the Russians. What's needed of course is bona-fide negotiations--NOW."

Daily Worker,
February 8, 1956, p. 5.

5. Outlawing Nuclear Weapons

"...Let our country take leadership FOR PEACE. Let us propose continuous big power negotiations till all outstanding issues are settled. Let us take the initiative in proposing world disarmament. Let us start by endorsing such a minimum plan as that urged by Pope Pius XII--an end to all hydrogen bomb test explosions."

Daily Worker,
February 29, 1956, p. 5.

6. Foreign Aid

"...The under-developed countries there, as elsewhere, need economic and financial aid, without strings, to pull themselves up by the bootstraps. They want such help, not guns or military alliances.... Instead of organizing military alliances against the Soviet Union, let our country compete with the Soviet Union on a peaceful basis to see who can extend the most economic assistance to these areas. Then perhaps the fear which the millions all over the world have of our country will begin to be dissipated."

Max Weiss, "Geneva and '56,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 9.

"Foreign aid is good and necessary from every point of view. But if it is to serve America, if it is to promote a successful foreign policy, it should be predominantly economic, and it should be given without strings attached."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 21, 1956, p. 5.

7. Tension in the Middle East

"It is plain as day that the arms race in the Middle East originated from the efforts of the oil trusts here and in Britain to control the liquid black gold. And it was stimulated by the efforts to build a Middle East military bloc directed against the Soviet Union--the Baghdad Pact."

"The issue of peace in the Middle East, peace which alone can save the independence of Israel, cries out for immediate action. Peace requires an end to the arms race.

"Certainly Israel needs arms for its defense, just as any country anywhere requires defensive armament. But peace won't come from arms shipments. Peace will come by defeating the State Department's ruthless drive for domination of the oil rich Middle East. Peace will come if the Big Four get together to bring Israelis and Arabs together at one table."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 20, 1956, p. 5.

8. Increased Trade with Socialist Nations

"At this very moment the USSR sells to this country ten times as much as we sell to the Soviet Union. Is that how shrewd Yankee traders conduct their business?"

"Our warehouses are bulging with surplus food. Each day it costs American taxpayers \$1 million just to store the surplus...."

"AT THIS VERY moment British and the Soviet leaders in London are discussing a vast increase of trade. The British, by inviting Bulganin and Khrushchev to visit them, are putting butter on British bread. For example, the British want to sell ships and tractors, America too wants to sell such products. But the British are winning those markets in the USSR, in China, and elsewhere."

Daily Worker,
April 23, 1956, p. 5.

"...America's national interest requires an end to the Cold War, substantial trade with the Socialist countries on the basis of equality..."

"Letter and Reply: East-West Trade,"
Masses & Mainstream, January, 1956,
p. 49.

9. Soviet Foreign Policy

"...As Lenin and Stalin have stated upon innumerable occasions, and as 38 years of Soviet foreign policy have fully borne out, Socialist international policies are based upon the principles of the peaceful co-existence of all states, regardless of the nature of their internal regimes. This means that the inevitable competition between capitalism and Socialism, which will probably extend over a protracted period, should be carried on within the general framework of world peace and of the friendship of the many peoples...."

William Z. Foster, "The Advance of
Socialism to World Leadership,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 21.

10. 20th Congress CPSU

"The 20th Congress is a truly historic event. It has had a tremendous impact on the whole world. This is because it registered great achievements, as well as projected the way to new advances in the struggle for peace and in the further development of socialism...."

"... Big Business and its press are trying to use the issue of the re-evaluation of Stalin's role to blot out of the people's mind the significance of the Congress for the peace and well-being of the peoples everywhere."

The Worker,
April 8, 1956, pp. 5, 13.

11. Reappraisal of Stalin

"Stalin, in his earlier years, earned an outstanding reputation as a Marxist, by his great fight against the Trotsky-Zinoviev-Bucharin traitors, especially in the big struggle around the elementary question of building Socialism in one country, by the initiation and application of the five-year plans, etc. The issue now is not that he made a number of mistakes during his long leadership; in any event mistakes would have been made in handling the many immense and complex tasks that the USSR has had to face ever since its establishment."

Daily Worker,
March 28, 1956, p. 4.

"... In the earlier stages of his work up to the middle thirties, Stalin although always an aggressive leader, did not yet markedly display his bureaucratic trends... But eventually, as it has been made evident, his tendency toward one-man leadership developed, but for reasons that

are not yet clear, but may have been pathological. With his already great reputation as a basis, he managed, egotistically, in the conditions of high discipline prevailing over long periods, to take unto himself undeserved credit for the many huge achievements which the Communist Party and the Soviet people were making and to reduce the practice of collective leadership to the vanishing point. The 'cult' of the individual' with all its grave negative consequences, was the result."*

"The ultimate result of the process of revaluating Stalin will be a great improvement in the inner-life and general effectiveness everywhere of the Communist parties. . . ."

Daily Worker,
April 4, 1956, pp. 4, 7.

12. Soviet Anti-Semitism

"WE FEEL a deep sense of indignation, anger and grief over the latest disclosures of violation of socialist principles under the Stalin regime in the Soviet Union. We refer to the apparent confirmation this week by a Jewish Communist paper in Poland of the charge that a large number of Jewish writers and other Jewish leaders were framed up and executed and that Jewish culture was virtually wiped out.

"We denounce and protest this crime not only because of the horrible actions themselves. We have here a gross departure from the socialist principles upon which the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the history of man, is founded."

"We register our strong dissatisfaction that the Soviet leaders have not offered any explanation of what took place."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 13, 1956, p. 5.

*With reference to typographical errors, only misspellings have been indicated by underlining.

"IT IS TRUE that these outrages, which evoke the most profound horror and indignation, were perpetrated by Beria's gang and their predecessors as part of their conscious policy of stirring up national hatreds and animosities and attempting to undermine Soviet society..."

"...their misdeeds and crimes against the Soviet people, including the Jews, did grave harm to the Soviet Union...and reverberated with damage beyond the borders of the Soviet Union."

Daily Worker,
April 16, 1956, p. 4.

13. Purges in the Satellite Nations

"No explanation and no mitigating circumstances can excuse the terrible miscarriage of justice uncovered with the announcement that Laszlo Rajk and his associates were executed by the Hungarian government on false and framed-up charges."

"...The frame-up of Rajk and other Hungarian Communist leaders was a result of the false charges brought against Tito in 1948 by Soviet leaders."

"...We therefore express our most profound indignation and protest against the frame-up and murder of Laszlo Rajk and his associates."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 2, 1956, p. 5.

14. Dissolution of the Cominform

"DISSOLUTION of the Cominform--to which the American Communist Party was never affiliated--is a welcome step."

"The dissolution of the Cominform reaffirms an old truth--that working people everywhere will take their own, national path to socialism. The idea of a common blueprint for socialism was always alien to Marxism."

"The dissolution of the Cominform will help advance the continuing relaxation of international tension. It should encourage the efforts, so necessary for our country, to achieve a lasting peace, possible through understanding and friendship between us and the socialist countries."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 19, 1956, p. 5.

"DISSOLUTION of the Cominform not only created a better atmosphere in the British-Soviet talks but reflected the trend toward unity of socialists, communists and liberals in the fight for peace and democracy...."

The Worker,
April 22, 1956, p. 4.

15. Socialism vs. Capitalism

"FOR THE PAST FOUR DECADES, since the Russian Revolution of November 1917, the most important political fact in the contemporary world has been the growth of Socialism as an organized social system and the spread of its influence throughout the world...."

"There are now 17 countries which are either actually building Socialism or are definitely orientating in that direction... Together these countries embrace 900,000,000 people; or about 40 percent of the world's population. They constitute the beginning of the new Socialist world."

"The course of events over the past one-third of a century, with advancing Socialism and a decaying capitalism, amounts to a growing shift in power relationships between the capitalist and Socialist worlds, a shift which is definitely and dramatically in favor of the latter. This shift has now proceeded so far as inevitably to put upon the world's agenda the question as to which of the two systems is presently the stronger, capitalism or Socialism, and in what respects."

"... in various vital respects Socialism, on a world scale, is definitely and concretely the stronger of the two systems. It has shown itself in practice to be the superior of the two systems. This is manifestly the case, as we have seen above, in its incomparably stronger theory, Marxism-Leninism; its far more rapid rate of industrial growth; its much greater ability to develop and apply modern techniques and to extend industrialization to the undeveloped countries; its spectacular advances in science and in the production of scientists; its far more fundamental democracy and racial equality; its more effective improvement of the living standards, health and general welfare of the masses; the greater political unity and solidarity of its peoples; its sounder educational system and general culture; its demonstrated ability to grow in a revolutionary way despite all capitalist resistance, and, last but not least, the leading position of Marxism-Leninism in the world labor movement. Of decisive significance, as the foundation of these several developments is the fact that the dynamics of social evolution, on every front, are operating in favor of world Socialism and against world capitalism."

"The most important practical consequence of the swiftly increasing weight of world Socialism--economically, politically, culturally, diplomatically-- is that this growth, by the same token, will vastly improve the prospect for the peaceful co-existence of all nations, whatever the character of their internal regimes...."

"... From now on, on the basis of a more or less prolonged period of peaceful co-existence, as Socialism begins to enter into the period of its developing superiority on a world scale, the tempo of its forward thrust will become faster. And when the movement actually and obviously goes 'over the summit' and into 'the down-hill pull,' then we may expect still swifter Socialist advances."

William Z. Foster, "The Advance of Socialism to World Leadership," Political Affairs, February, 1956, pp. 12, 14, 29, 31, 33.

II. DOMESTIC ISSUES

1. Current prosperity is based on military spending and over-extended credit.
2. In spite of this prosperity, one half of America's families earn less than the minimum required to live modestly.
3. Taxes of the low-income group should be reduced.
4. A Federal program of public housing is necessary to relieve the housing crisis.
5. Corruption in Government is inherent under the capitalist system.
6. The Republican Administration should be defeated in the 1956 elections.
7. The country is slowly moving toward the restoration of the Bill of Rights to its proper place. However, the recent closing of Communist Party offices and the offices of the Daily Worker, as well as the practice of "blacklisting," indicates that further struggle will be necessary.
8. Communists should not be deprived of pension and Social Security benefits.
9. Morton Sobell should be granted a new trial.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Prosperity

"A MAMMOTH public relations campaign is under way aimed at convincing millions of workers who also are voters--that the Eisenhower

regime is responsible for the prevailing economic condition, hailed by the press agents as 'prosperity.' "

"...this 'prosperity' is based on big armaments expenditures which tend to buoy the economy temporarily as well as on a crazy-quilt credit structure that has grown to fantastic proportions."

Daily Worker,
February 23, 1956, p. 4.

2. Standard of Living

"But from other sources, we know there are vast section of four people* who, in the midst of all this record production and income and spending live at a starvation level, or close to it."

"...with all this vaunted prosperity, half of America's families had from \$1,000 to \$5,000 less than needed to live modestly!

"Living standards also include the kinds of homes in which people live, schools, health and hospital facilities. The education crisis, and that in health facilities, has been much discussed. The President's Economic Report does little to propose that some of the great wealth be used to overcome these crises."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
January 26, 1956, p. 5.

* Probably should read "vast sections of our people."

3. Tax Reductions

"Nationally, President Eisenhower has ruled out any tax cut at this time, while the Lyndon Johnson sector of the Democratic Party continues to backtrack on a tax cut also. It will take a big struggle by labor and the people's organizations to force any kind of meaningful tax cut for the majority of the people in this country. Yet such a tax cut would be the biggest wage boost gained by all the workers and is also closely linked with the fight for a peacetime economy."

Lillian Gates, "Albany and Washington
Astir for '56,"
Party Voice, 1956, --No. 1, p. 3.

"... The biggest tax burdens are lifted from the shoulders of the rich, and placed on the workers' backs. So no one need wonder why the Cadillac drivers love Eisenhower so much. And Secretary of the Treasury as well."

The Worker,
April 22, 1956, p. 3.

4. Housing Crisis

"SINCE the end of World War II, our country has been faced with a major housing crisis, accentuated in all major industrial and commercial centers....

"... The housing shortage has increased rents, resulted in overcrowding, abandonment of services by landlords. All this has contributed to undermining the general social stability of millions of individual lives."

"The Eisenhower Administration rejects government responsibility for housing for the masses. It says free enterprise will do the job. It has made available billions to private real estate sharks for housing development. But virtually all of the construction is for high-priced apartments."

"Government intervention and only the government can build adequate low cost housing and even low middle income housing for the masses. Government intervention must be seen as the only decisive answer to the mass solution of this question...."

"Public Housing must become one of the key national issues in the '56 elections...."

John Lavin, "Housing,"
Party Voice, 1956, -- No.1, pp. 9, 10.

5. Corruption in Government

"EVERY FEW YEARS, one or another aspect of the all-pervasive corruption of our political system pops to the surface briefly and causes a wringing of hands in Washington."

"WE SHOULD note, though, that the scandals involved--whether campaign contributions or direct bribes--are not some passing evils, a mess that can be cleaned up by investigation and corrective measures by Congress. They are part of the profound, all-pervasive corruption which is systematic and inseparable from a society in which wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few. They are part, but only part, of the technique by which monopoly maintains its rule in our bourgeois democratic setup."

Daily Worker,
February 28, 1956, p. 5.

6. 84th Congress

"Labor, and the Negro, farm and other groups allied with it, are, therefore, faced with a difficult legislative year, notwithstanding the large number in Congress who were endorsed by them. It will take an extraordinary movement, aimed primarily at the Big Business administration but also at many of those often responsive to labor, to develop an effective fight in Congress for the pending bills that substantially respond to the needs of the people."

"...There is no time to waste. The members of Congress must hear from their constituents NOW!"

Editorial, Daily Worker,
January 9, 1956, p. 5.

"During the first session of the 84th Congress critics of the inactivity of the Democratic leadership were put off with the excuse that during the second session adequate legislation would be forthcoming. But the second session is now half over, and the record of Congress is at the same dismal level as last year."

The Worker,
April 1, 1956, p. 4.

7. 1956 Republican Candidates

"THE GOP and the Big Business interests are throwing their hats in the air.

"Their relentless pressure to get President Eisenhower to ignore his health and run again, has succeeded, and they are already cashing in on what seems to them certain victory."

"THE GOP was determined that Eisenhower run again at all costs because he was such a successful front behind which the Cadillac gang could operate. To turn out the Cadillac Cabinet requires the defeat of Eisenhower...."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 2, 1956, p. 5.

"The plot to ride Nixon into the White House on Eisenhower's coattails should be recognized by the American people.... Nixon should not be on the ticket."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 17, 1956, p. 5.

8. Communist Role in 1956 Elections

"...the '56 electoral objectives can be formulated as follows:

"1) To help organize a movement for democratic unity and varied electoral coalitions which express the popular majority's desires... To help build democratic-labor mass movements and electoral alliances capable of influencing the course of the elections and of exerting increasing pressure upon the Administration and Congress which will be elected in '56.

"2) Within this context, to join with labor, the farmers, the Negro people, the small businessmen and the professionals, the women and the youth in their efforts to oust the reactionary Cadillac Cabinet and to make substantial inroads upon the GOP-Dixiecrat majority in Congress..."*

Albert E. Blumberg, "The '56 Elections,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 20.

*Underlined words italicized in original.

"For our part, we Communists shall work to defeat, at all costs, the Nixon-Dulles-Knowland, McCarthy-Eastland crew--the most rabid warmongers, pro-fascists, open-shoppers, and white supremacists. But this does not mean that the American Left, which includes the American Communist Party, is going to tail after the Donkey while riding herd on the Elephant."

Eugene Dennis, "After Five Years,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 8.

9. Return to the Bill of Rights

"Whatever the ups-and-downs of the immediate struggle for constitutional rights in the days ahead--and there will be ups-and-downs and zig-zags--the main direction is defined. While the tempo of return towards the Bill of Rights is intolerably slow, it is already clear that some powerful currents are at work in the direction of a restoration of political rights for all."

Daily Worker,
March 14, 1956, p. 4.

"There are powerful forces trying to stop the return to sanity and constitutional procedure. The End of McCarthyism cannot be taken for granted. It must be fought for every step of the way."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
January 31, 1956, p. 5.

10. Blacklisting

"These gigantic blacklisting operations, based on faceless informers, are an outgrowth of the old 'loyalty' program that Acheson* now concedes was a mistake. Chief Justice Warren says that eight million

*Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State.

Americans are directly affected, and the number is growing daily. Industries as far removed from 'defense' as newspaper and entertainment are firing and blacklisting workers."

Sam Coleman, "On Constitutional Rights,"
Party Voice, 1956, -- No. 1, p. 6.

11. Closing of Party and Daily Worker Offices

"In flagrant disregard for the freedoms of speech and press... Treasury Secretary George Humphrey's T-Men descended upon the offices of the Daily Worker here in New York and on our branch offices in Detroit and Chicago. They simultaneously seized the national offices of the Communist Party in New York and district offices in various cities.

"In each instance they used the same pretext--the charge that vast sums were owed the federal government for income taxes over a number of years. But the charge is only a cynical camouflage to cover their real intent, to gag this paper and to silence the Communist Party."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 28, 1956, pp. 1-2.

"AMERICANS breathe easier today over the fate of democracy because the Daily Worker and the Communist Party have won back their premises.

"The collapse of the 8-day invasion by the Treasury agents is a resounding victory for freedom of the press, the right of political association, and against illegal entry and seizure."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 5, 1956, p. 5.

12. Restore Pension Benefits to Communists

"The Administrations's attack on the rights of Americans is spreading from this program, now encompassing the pension rights of veterans like Bob Thompson and Saul Wellman, and the Social Security rights of Communist Party employees. How vicious the Administration can become is limited only by the struggle of the people." *

Sam Coleman, "On Constitutional Rights," Party Voice, 1956, -- No. 1, p. 6.

"...restore the pensions of Robert Thompson, Saul Wellman, Robert Klonsky and other ex-GIs who are Smith Act victims." *

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 23, 1956, p. 5.

13. New Trial for Morton Sobell

"FOR GOING ON six years now Morton Sobell, who is at present confined in Alcatraz Federal penitentiary, has been held in jail after having been convicted on trumped-up charges, of 'conspiracy to commit espionage.' Sobell stands condemned to serve a total sentence of 30 years on the American Devil's Island...."

"In the fight for Sobell, the main issue now is to see to it that he is granted a new trial...."

Daily Worker,
January 9, 1956, p. 5.

*Thompson, Wellman and Klonsky are communist leaders who have been convicted of conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

14. United Front of the "Left"

"...another look needs to be taken at our attitude toward other socialist trends in the country. Up until now, we have tended to view them mainly as competitors for the minds of socialist-minded Americans, and this they no doubt are. The question is whether we do not need to place our main emphasis on developing unity with these currents in order to use our combined strength to expand socialist education in America, though we may differ as regard to political tactics."

Daily Worker,
April 24, 1956, p. 5.

III. LABOR AND INDUSTRY

1. Corporate profits are at an all-time high as a result of Government concessions to big business.
2. Unemployment is rising.
3. Labor should strive for higher wages, a shorter work week, stronger guaranteed annual wage provisions, and a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour.
4. The labor movement should dismiss any illusions about the possibility of labor-management harmony.
5. The Republican Administration is attempting to discredit the labor movement.
6. The unions previously expelled from the CIO as communist dominated should be admitted into the AFL-CIO.
7. The labor movement should increase its independent political activity.
8. There should be an exchange of labor delegations between the United States and the socialist nations.
9. The American working class should develop an international outlook.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Corporate Profits

"The most spectacular aspect of the 1955 boom was undoubtedly the mountainous profits reaped by the capitalist class...."

"... in 1955 profits jumped to record levels. When depreciation allowances are added to profits (a necessary calculation in order to take into account the huge quantities of hidden profit masked as depreciation), the profit picture is staggering: While production between 1953 and 1955 increased only 6%, profits after-taxes rose 27%."

David Goldway, "The Economic Outlook for 1956," Political Affairs, April, 1956, p. 51.

2. Republican Administration is Pro-Big Business

"In addition to making military spending and arms production a 'built-in' feature of our economy, the Administration has intervened in the economy to maintain the high rate of profit of Big Business in a number of other ways. Tax concessions, rapid depreciation write-offs, and various similar devices have been developed. It is estimated that the U. S. Treasury alone loses \$8 billion a year through tax loopholes for the rich. Give-aways of natural resources, monetary and credit manipulation--these have been raised to new levels by the Cadillac Cabinet."

Ibid., p. 57.

3. Rising Unemployment

"The sharp increases in productivity have meant record profits to the monopoly employers. To labor, they have meant that the boom has not eliminated unemployment, but has left it appreciably higher than in 1953."

"Characteristically, the major weight of unemployment has fallen on the backs of Negro workers, youth, women and other specially oppressed sectors of the population."

Ibid., pp. 52, 53.

4. Higher Wages

"WHEN the AFL-CIO executive council in Miami Beach said labor should get 'substantial' wage increases this year, it was an understatement in the light of the super-profits and the automation-spurred productivity rate the corporations are enjoying."

The Worker,
March 4, 1956, p. 3.

"If any proof were needed that a 'substantial' round of 1956 raises is in order... the profit figures should remove all doubts."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 22, 1956, p. 5.

5. Minimum Wage

"STARTING THIS morning your wages, if you are among 24 million covered by the Wage-Hour Law, cannot be less than \$1 an hour. Don't let the boss cheat you out of a penny of it, or chisel into the new minimum in any other way."

"Now, for the next big push to extend coverage under the law for the millions of workers still uncovered, like those in the retail and distributive trades. And labor will continue to press for the \$1.25 minimum and shorter hours."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 1, 1956, p. 5.

6. Guaranteed Annual Wage

"The lesson is perhaps obvious to all. Expansion and automation have only one aim; to displace the majority of the workers. To make worthless many skills learned over years of hard work and sacrifice. It is too late to save jobs after the workers have been displaced.

"The main strategy of Big Business is to postpone the fight over GAW,* and every protection to save jobs, until it is too late to benefit the majority of their employes. The big propaganda campaign about 'prosperity' 'boom' and 'record employment' is aimed at slowing down the workers' pressure for GAW. To stall this off 'until later.'"

The Worker,
March 18, 1956, p. 14.

7. Shorter Work Week

"It seems to me that our labor movement has got into a routine of seeking annual wage rounds that bring wages up a few pennies. But sight is lost of some big things that are taking place as a result of which the workers are actually being pushed back and their job and trade security is becoming increasingly more threatened. . . ."

"In the light of the trend it is as old fashioned to limit demands to some small-change raises and adjustments as it is for the employers to use obsolete machines. The shorter workweek, without loss of pay; guarantees and job security are the kind of issues that should be pressed with most vigor."

The Worker,
March 4, 1956, pp. 3, 14.

*Guaranteed Annual Wage.

8. No Labor-Management Harmony

"... although America's labor movement is most influenced by the ideology of capitalism there is no country that has as many strikes, as many workers in strikes, such intense strikes and such long strikes, as we have had through American history and continue to have. And nowhere is the contrast between the riches of the real rulers and the condition of the workers, so great.

"... If you recognize there is a class struggle then it follows labor's policy, too, should be a class-struggle policy (or philosophy)....

"If there is a struggle... then it follows we should have a policy of struggle and sow no illusions of a possible class peace."

Daily Worker,
March 14, 1956, p. 5.

"Our labor leaders should stop kidding their members and the public with 'non-aggression' -- 'mutual trusteeship' and 'industry council' plans, and get down earnestly to the business of mobilizing the full unity and vigor of labor in support of the long, tough struggles now in progress all over the country."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 28, 1956, p. 5.

9. Westinghouse Strike

"AFTER 157 days on strike, the 44,000 striking members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) go back to work on terms that provide both substantial improvements and, in a major sense, a rebuff for the company's plan to chisel into their living standards and job security.

"This has been the longest major walkout since the long mine strike of the late 20s. The company displayed the full viciousness and arrogance of the employers that has been mounting through the many long strikes since the advent of the Eisenhower regime. But the walkout also showed that the resistance and tenacity of the workers has mounted to new levels."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 22, 1956, p. 5.

10. Labor Racketeering

"THE RACKETEER issue is a convenient handle useful in the power struggle. And it seems that the Eisenhower administration, in a masterly stroke of strategy, has decided to walk right into the middle of it for its own anti-labor objections. * Its special racket division of the Department of Justice timed a series of grand jury investigations into labor racketeering, and placed them in New York, so as to... lend encouragement to a split in labor; and second to smear labor as a whole as racket-saturated so as to discredit in the public eye its role in the presidential campaign."

Daily Worker,
April 20, 1956, pp. 5-7.

11. Organizing Drive in the South

"Of all the immediate tasks facing the AFL-CIO with respect to Negro-white unity none is more important than that of organizing the unorganized in the South.... The demand for organizing the South must reach a level of intensity that will result in the Federation's passing over from words to deeds on this question."

Edward E. Strong, "Developments in the Negro-Labor Alliance,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 43.

*Probably should read "objectives."

12. Labor Unity

"There is also the problem of the further process of unity between international unions, State and city councils, as well as C. I. O. -PAC* and A. F. of L. -LLPE.** The process of further unification should include the various independent unions that are still outside the federation. These unions encompass more than two million workers. They are divided into two main groups. The first group includes such unions as the railroad workers and the United Mine workers and various independent one-shop organizations. The second group includes the independent progressive-led unions expelled by the C. I. O. in 1948. It is clear that the merger convention will bring about new pressures for uniting all these unions within the main stream of labor as represented by the AFL-CIO."

Hal Simon, "The Labor Merger,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 65.

13. Labor's Independent Political Action

"UNFORTUNATELY, too much of labor's political action is still of the kind that makes it a tail to the Democrats. That plays into the hands of those who cry 'no politics.' The best step in the direction of defeating those who would weaken labor's political action is the move already begun in some places... to organize labor's forces and its friends, in INDEPENDENT machinery in each congressional district from the precinct up, through which labor can wage its campaign, and spend its political money as it sees fit, for the candidatse of ANY party it may endorse."

The Worker,
February 26, 1956, p. 13.

"...the pressures of the workingclass on the politicians of the two capitalist parties will reach a stage where a third party will become necessary... as a major force in our political life. It probably will not be socialist in its beginnings, though this cannot be predicted certainly.

*Political Action Committee.

**Labor's League for Political Education.

"But as socialism advances on a world scale, and as American capitalism becomes more and more incapable of providing the American people with their needs, the workingclass will pass from the struggle for reform to the struggle for socialism."

Daily Worker,
April 25, 1956, p. 8.

14. Exchange of Labor Delegations with USSR

"...It is inconceivable that the federation leadership will for long be able to prevent the natural desires of the American workers to see for themselves what is going on in the Soviet Union, China, and the People's Democracies."

Hal Simon, "The Labor Merger,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 64.

15. Proletarian Internationalism

"...And as the years go by and the advance into Socialism becomes faster and upon an even broader scale, the need for proletarian internationalism constantly grows and becomes more decisive. Above all, the American working class has need to be thoroughly international in its outlook and policies."

Daily Worker,
March 15, 1956, p. 5.

IV. AGRICULTURE

1. The steadily deteriorating farm crisis is contributing to rising unemployment.
2. The farm program of the Republican Administration is designed to aid the large-scale farmers and to drive the smaller farmers from the land.
3. The labor movement should support the demands of the farmers for the restoration of price supports to at least ninety percent of parity.
4. Increased trade with the socialist nations would help to relieve the agricultural crisis.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. The Farm Crisis

"An outstanding contradictory feature of the 1955 boom was the continuing and deepening farm crisis. The boom did not touch the agricultural sector of the economy at all. On the contrary, the farm crisis has deepened during the period of the upturn."

David Goldway, "The Economic Outlook for 1956,"
Political Affairs, April, 1956, p. 55.

2. Farm Crisis Contributes to Rising Unemployment

"A by-product of the crisis in agriculture is the forcing of hundreds of thousands of people out of farming each year, especially Negro tenants and sharecroppers on the Southern plantations. This phenomenon contributes to the unemployment problem, and could be a

serious factor when a general economic downturn develops. In addition, it is cutting the market for farm equipment and other commodities bought by farmers, and thus weakening the industrial economy as well."

Ibid., p. 56.

3. Republican Administration Farm Program

"Furthermore, the effect of government farm programs throughout the post-war period, and especially during the Eisenhower Administration, has been to aggravate the farm crisis. While the government has bought up agricultural surpluses and thereby kept the bottom from falling out of the market for a number of farm commodities, it has at the same time contributed greatly to the growth of large-scale, highly capitalized farms. The pattern of government farm loans is deliberately designed to give aid to the big rather than the small farmers, thus providing a major source of capital for the farm giants in the battle against their small competitors. The current Eisenhower-Benson program of curtailing production, lowering parity ratios, and seeking to drive more farm families off the land, only serves to sharpen the farm crisis."

Ibid., pp. 55-56.

4. Veto of the Farm Aid Bill

"PRESIDENT EISENHOWER took to the air on Monday night, to try to excuse the inexcusable.

"His veto earlier in the day of the farm aid bill was an outrage against farmers who are feeling the burdens of a continued farm crisis.

"The veto was dictated by the big business interests that run the Cadillac Cabinet and big business 'farmers,' as personified by Ezra Taft Benson.

"... The theory of the Cadillac Cabinet is that only profitable business has a right to continue, that those farmers who cannot make a go of it through no fault of their own, should be driven off the land and leave agriculture in the hands of corporation-farming."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 18, 1956, p. 5.

5. Restore Farm Price Supports

"... President Eisenhower's farm program bears little relation to the main question confronting the farmer right now, that of falling income.

"Hence the program is not likely to divert the small farmers and their allies from their demand that Congress restore the farm price supports in existence before the Eisenhower Administration cut them down in 1954."

"... the small farmer, in alliance with the labor movement, will have to blast out of Congress a far more basic plan, one which the Eisenhower message vehemently opposes; namely, increase of price supports to at least 90 percent of parity.

"It is not an ideal program by far. It is the one that stands a chance of adoption this year."

Daily Worker,
January 12, 1956, pp. 5, 6.

6. Farmers Need Support of Labor Movement

"It is also time that labor and the people's organizations generally gave more support to the farmers' demands..."

Lillian Gates, "Albany and Washington
Astir for '56,"
Party Voice, 1956, -- No. 1, p. 3.

"Labor played an important part last year in the House battle for 90 percent price supports, and can be decisive again. Not only will this help the hard-pressed small farmer, but it will strengthen the bond of worker and farmer in the upcoming elections."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 12, 1956, p. 5.

7. Increased Trade Will Relieve Farm Crisis

"All the world knows about our crisis of surplus food. We are spending one million dollars a day just to store this surplus.... And in this situation Agriculture Secretary Benson says the Administration has been compelled again to turn down offers from the socialist countries to buy some of this surplus. As though they wouldn't be doing American farmers and American taxpayers a favor if they bought this surplus food instead of letting it rot on Liberty ships."

Daily Worker,
February 1, 1956, p. 5.

"...the foreign markets for U.S. agriculture are slashed by the militarization of official foreign trade policy, by the general shrinkage

of the capitalist world market and the growing competition in it, and by the Government's policy of preventing development of trade with the socialist world."

David Goldway, "The Economic Outlook for 1956,"
Political Affairs, April, 1956, p. 55.

V. COLONIALISM

1. The disintegration of colonialism is a disaster to world capitalism.
2. The Near East, Asia, and Africa are revolting against colonial exploitation.
3. The United States continues to dominate Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, as well as all of Latin America.
4. Imperialism imposes poverty on colonial nations.
5. Socialism, as opposed to capitalist imperialism, promotes the independent industrial development of colonial nations.
6. The path being taken by the colonial nations will lead to socialism.
7. The United States supports colonialism.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Colonialism Is on the Wane

"... One of the many major symptoms of weakening capitalism at present is the continuing break-up of the colonial system. This is an historic disaster to world capitalism as a whole. In this respect the British, French, Japanese, Dutch, American and other capitalist empires are being very seriously undermined...."

William Z. Foster, "The Advance of Socialism to World Leadership," Political Affairs, February, 1956; p. 14.

2. Near East

"One of the highlights of the world situation today is the spreading revolt in the Near East against colonialism and all exploiters and enslavers."

Daily Worker,
April 18, 1956, p. 5.

3. Asia

"The central purpose of the great national revolution now sweeping over Asia, and led by People's China, is precisely to break the fetters that the imperialist capitalist powers had fastened upon them in order to prevent their industrialization and general national development...."

William Z. Foster, "The Advance of
Socialism to World Leadership,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 24.

4. Africa

"... The African colonial world, from one end of that continent to the other, is also feeling the tremendous revolutionary urge to fight for national liberation...."

William Z. Foster, "Has World
Capitalism Become Stabilized?"
Political Affairs, March, 1956, p. 10.

5. Latin America

"This picture of the exploitation suffered... at the hands of the North American monopolies is generally the same throughout Latin America.

"As if this were not enough, in addition to economic control and parallel with it, the North American government makes us the object of pitiless political domination. With the backing of despicable traitors whom they always find at a cheap price, and in alliance with landholding and banking oligarchies, the imperialists impose upon us military pacts, international 'agreements' undercutting the sovereignty of our countries, and repressive laws of every kind. Furthermore, with a systematic plan of ideological penetration, they smother our press and radio and even the universities with their reactionary propaganda; at the same time, they trample upon our culture, our republican traditions, and our national sentiments.

"The contemporary history of our continent is, therefore, the record of a long chain of aggressions and acts of robbery by North American imperialism..."

"In accordance with the fundamental law of imperialist economy to exploit us to the maximum--and as the wave of liberation sweeping through Asia and Africa tears from imperialism tens and hundreds of millions of people--the monopolists try to compensate themselves by redoubling their economic and political penetration in Latin America...."

Galo Gonzales Diaz, "Foster and Latin America," Political Affairs, March, 1956, pp. 46-47.

6. Puerto Rico

"...the so-called Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is only a fancy name for what Puerto Rico was and still is--an exploited colony of American imperialism...."

"In short, what is keeping the Puerto Rican workers in low wages forcing thousands of Puerto Ricans to leave Puerto Rico in search for work is Puerto Rico's present status as a colony, its lack of an independent and sovereign position as a nation..."

Daily Worker,
January 9, 1956, p. 6.

"AMERICAN imperialism's invasion of the Puerto Rican nation mutilated the natural development of the Puerto Rican nation."

The Worker,
March 11, 1956, p. 14.

7. Philippine Islands

"...Wall Street imperialism...prevents the development of industry in the Philippines. It keeps the country as a feudal-agrarian supplier of raw materials. It allows only such industry as foreign capitalists can properly exploit. It fails to provide genuine economic assistance and technical aid for independent economic development. That's been the role of imperialism before and after independence."

Daily Worker,
March 28, 1956, p. 5.

8. Imperialism Imposes Poverty

"...The hunger and the misery and the disease which tortures the majority of the earth's inhabitants are man-made. And it was not made by its victims. It was created by those big business interests that controlled the lands and territories inhabited by the brown and the yellow, the black and the red men and women..."

"...imperialism imposed poverty on the majority of the human race."

Daily Worker,
March 14, 1956, pp. 5, 7.

9. Socialism Promotes Independent Industrial Development

"...But wherever Wall Street dominated and still dominates other countries there is no independent growth of industry.

"And there in a nutshell is the difference between capitalism and socialism in relation to under-developed countries."

Daily Worker,
March 5, 1956, p. 5.

10. Colonial Nations Moving toward Socialism

"Those capitalist spokesmen who believe that once the colonies have secured some degree of national independence they will 'settle down' and that will be the end of the matter with the whole situation stabilized again on this new capitalist level, are in for a big surprise in this respect. Instead of 'settling down,' half freed from imperialist bondage, these countries will seek actively to industrialize themselves and this they can do only in opposition to the imperialists and in increasing economic and political collaboration with the countries of Socialism. Their ultimate general orientation will be in the direction of Socialism, rather than of classical capitalism...."

William Z. Foster, "Has World
Capitalism Become Stabilized?"
Political Affairs, March, 1956, p. 10.

11. United States Supports Colonialism

"But today the Cadillac Administration is lined up on the side of colonialism. . . .

"This is just another field in which American foreign policy must be drastically overhauled.

"The right of people to rule themselves is a grand 'self-evident truth.' "

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 12, 1956, p. 5.

"What is wrong with Dulles' foreign policy was being demonstrated not only by U. S. alliances with the colonial powers. It was being exposed in the greedy scramble by Wall Street imperialism to take over the colonies of our 'allies.' But this effort too, was coming up against the revolt of the colonial and semi-colonial people."

The Worker,
March 18, 1956, p. 12.

VI. LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

1. The Smith Act should be repealed. There should be no further prosecutions under this law, and the communist leaders who have been convicted of violating this law should be granted amnesty.
2. The Walter-McCarran Act should be repealed.
3. The constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950 should not be upheld.
4. The Immunity Act of 1954 virtually destroys the Fifth Amendment.
5. The reversal of the conviction of Steve Nelson* for violation of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Sedition Law was a "tremendous victory."
6. Those who have been discharged from employment for invoking the Fifth Amendment should be rehired.
7. Innocent persons are being "victimized" by the use of confidential informants.
8. Congressional investigations have been conducted "in complete illegality."

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Smith Act

"...Sixteen Communist leaders are in federal jails under the thought-control Smith Act and about 100 more are facing jail terms if Attorney General Brownell should succeed in his pending prosecutions...."

The Worker,
January 15, 1956, p. 5.

*Steve Nelson is chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania.

"...we Communists have been jailed not for anything we have ever said or written or done--as a matter of fact all that is deliberately disregarded by the courts--but by virtue of stoolpigeon and prosecutor interpretations of the classical works of scientific socialism.

"IT IS HIGH time Americans put a stop to this immoral and undemocratic practice...."

The Worker,
January 29, 1956, p. 8.

"...the immediate release of all other Smith Act victims, and an end to all further Smith Act prosecutions would help America still more in her recovery from McCarthyism.

"McCarthy has been knocked down, but McCarthyism is far from being counted out. One of the most ominous signs that McCarthyism is not dead, is the activity of the Eastland Committee."

The Worker,
January 29, 1956, p. 8.

"...The appeal to President Eisenhower by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other prominent Americans for amnesty for Smith Act prisoners and a halt to the thought-control prosecutions, is more timely than ever."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 6, 1956, p. 5.

2. Walter-McCarran Act

"PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S special message to Congress on the immigration laws, described as a 'liberalization' of the McCarran-Walter Act, doesn't come within shouting distance of being that.

"What Eisenhower has done is to propose that 65,000 more aliens be permitted to enter the U. S. But he has pointedly refrained from asking Congress to end the discriminatory quota system which favors white Anglo-Saxon Protestants and largely excludes people from Latin, African, West Indian and other areas."

"The Eisenhower message points up the fact that the iniquitous McCarran-Walter Law should be repealed outright..."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 10, 1956, p. 5.

"The broadest civil liberties movement today is around the Walter-McCarran Act, and it may be the first of the cold war legislation to be repealed..."

"...Its repeal or modification, or even its injection into the '56 campaign, would push forward the whole movement against McCarthyite legislation and slow down the vicious deportation drive."

Sam Coleman, "On Constitutional Rights,"
Party Voice, 1956, -- No. 1, p. 6.

3. Internal Security Act of 1950

"That pro-fascist legislative monstrosity, the McCarran Act, falsely alleges that our Party is un-American because it seeks to 'surrender' the United States to 'foreign domination and control.' "

Eugene Dennis, "After Five Years,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 9.

"Mass campaigns on a new broad level are needed to defeat the Big Business-GOP-Dixiecrat plot to...outlaw the Community Party*...."

Albert E. Blumberg, "The '56 Elections,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 24.

4. Immunity Act of 1954

"AFTER A NUMBER of decisions in recent months in the interests of civil liberties, the U.S. Supreme Court has once again delivered a setback to the Bill of Rights. This it has done with its 7-2 decision asserting the legality of the so-called Immunity Act of 1954.

"This act was drawn up by the Justice Department in cooperation with the witchhunting committees as a knockout blow against the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

"Through the testimony of secret informers--notably Elizabeth Bentley--the Justice Department has attempted to destroy the character and reputation of many officials in the Roosevelt Administration. As part of this political warfare, the Justice Department has refused to permit its perjured informers to be cross-examined by the victims. The only safeguard left to the victims has been the Fifth Amendment, which the Supreme Court now virtually destroys."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 28, 1956, p. 5.

*Probably should read "Communist Party."

5. State Anti-Sedition Laws

"THE SUPREME COURT'S ruling upholding the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and, thereby, scrapping the conviction of Steve Nelson on state sedition charges and the 20-year sentence, is a tremendous victory for civil liberties and for the struggle to keep the Bill of Rights alive.

"The ruling, in effect, nullifies, for all practical purposes, the sedition laws of 41 states and territories enacted in the World War I-Palmer Raids era and patterned after the vicious laws that were scrapped under Jefferson. The decision was a decisive rebuff to the ultra-reactionary crowd that has sought to revitalize those dead laws and to spur, with state initiative, a greater wave of McCarthyite terror...."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 4, 1956, p. 5.

6. The Fifth Amendment

"THE McCARTHYITES who spit out the phrase '5th Amendment' as if they were dirty words will not like the Supreme Court decision in the Slochower case.

"By rejecting the right of New York school authorities to fire the Brooklyn College teacher who invoked the 5th Amendment at a witch-hunting Congressional hearing, the high court has struck a heavy blow at the whole, hysteria-born 'loyalty' structure."

"Clearly, the Slochower ruling will have far-reaching effects in private industry and wherever else, in our national life, Americans have been deprived of employment or other rights and privileges as the victims of witchhunts in which they correctly refused to play the role of stooge."

"...Americans should now require the very prompt rehiring of all those, government and private industry employes alike, whose respect for the Constitution of the United States is confirmed by last Monday's verdict of the Supreme Court."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 11, 1956, p. 5.

7. Confidential Informants

"...the art of the stoolpigeon is extolled by J. Edgar Hoover and his confreres as an honorable occupation that is worthy of the sons of Ben Franklin."

Daily Worker,
January 18, 1956, p. 6.

"...the whole question of compulsory informing should be looked into in other areas: among the school teachers...and in various contempt cases growing out of the Smith Act prosecutions..."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
January 31, 1956, p. 5.

"...innocent men and women are still being victimized by lying informers from the extensive stables of J. Edgar Hoover and Herbert Brownell."

Editorial, The Worker,
January 15, 1956, p. 5.

8. Congressional Investigations

"WE DON'T pretend to be able to follow all the mysteries in the war-time trial of Major William V. Holohan and in the accusations against Lieut. Aldo L. Icardi.

"But there is no mystery about the decision of Federal Judge Richmond B. Keech in acquitting Icardi on a perjury charge brought by a House Committee....

"Congress, the judge said, cannot conduct a 'legislative trial and conviction' of an individual....

"Judge Keech's proposition, which is grounded firmly in the Constitution, has direct application to the Congressional witchhunts which have infested the capital for the past several years. Their purpose generally has no relation to legislation but seeks to punish Communists, liberals and New Dealers for crimes which they have not committed and which could not stand up in any court. The perjury racket and the contempt racket were devised by the McCarthys and Eastlands as part of this usurpation of power.

"... But the Icardi decision should go a long way in confirming that Congressional 'investigations' have been long operating in complete illegality. Public indignation should put an end to these unconstitutional practices once and for all."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 23, 1956, p. 5.

VII. ARMED FORCES

1. Military appropriations should be drastically reduced, and the money saved should be used for public welfare projects.
2. United States military bases in other nations are a threat to world peace.
3. The Soviet Union, which has reduced its armed forces, has no aggressive intentions.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Defense Appropriations

"EISENHOWER had every opportunity to really make this a peace budget. . . .

"The new budget spurns all of these initiatives, all of these pressures for peace. For the first time since the Korean War, the budget calls for an increase in the military ('national security') outlays--from \$41.4 billion in 1956 to \$42.4 billion in 1957. Of the total budget 64 percent is avowedly for military purposes, another 18 percent is continued payment for past wars and various military items are scattered among other sections."

"Within this general program, the major emphasis is on promotion of weapons most destructive of civilian populations. . . ."

"THE KEY issue posed by the budget to the people of America is the old one--Welfare versus Warfare. . . .

"... The 1957 budget is nothing but the fiscal expression of the 'brink of war' foreign policy...."

The Worker,
January 22, 1956, pp. 2, 13.

2. Reduce the Military Budget

"Congress is in session now. It should hear from an aroused people, from an articulate labor, farm, and Negro people's movement. The people's welfare must not be sacrificed further. Living standards, housing, health and education, civil rights and liberties, must not be kept in a deep freeze by those who would continue the cold war and the colossal arms budget!"

Eugene Dennis, "After Five Years,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 8.

3. American Bases Overseas Threaten Peace

"... so long as the United States continues to squander up to \$40 billion a year on armaments and maintains aggressive air bases all over the world, that long will the danger of war continue in the world; and while the agents of American imperialism remain at the head of the government, the monopoly capitalists will continue to plot and to scheme for world domination. All this is in the nature of the monopolist capitalist beast."

Daily Worker,
March 1, 1956, p. 5.

4. USSR Reduces Armed Forces

"... Instead of cutting down on the arms budget--as does the post-Geneva budget of the Soviet Union--Eisenhower proposes to spend a billion dollars more on arms than for the present year."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
January 18, 1956, p. 5.

5. Myth of Soviet Aggression

"All the tax burdens of our gigantic military program have been based on the myth of Soviet aggression. The neglect of schools, the lack of funds for low cost housing, the failure to build youth facilities to combat juvenile delinquency--all can be traced to the great expenditures on arms and far flung bases against a non-existent threat."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
April 4, 1956, p. 5.

VIII. MINORITY (NATIONAL AND RACIAL) GROUPS

1. A new wave of terror directed against the rising struggle for equal rights for Negroes is emerging in the Southern States.
2. The "Dixiecrats" in Congress are voiding the United States Supreme Court ruling on desegregation in education.
3. The refusal of the University of Alabama to admit Autherine Lucy is a "national disgrace."
4. The Negroes who are boycotting the bus line in Montgomery, Alabama, should be supported.
5. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi should be removed from the United States Senate.
6. Civil rights legislation should be enacted in the current session of Congress.
7. The Federal Government should intervene to guarantee equal rights for Negroes in the Southern States.
8. Discrimination against Negroes is still prevalent in industry.
9. The National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights and the National Deliverance Day of Prayer were high lights in the struggle for Negro rights.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Wave of Terror in the South

"The white supremacists in the South, allied with GOP-reaction, have become the instigators of a new wave of terrorism and lawlessness,

the center of a new conspiracy to subvert the American Constitution by incitement to force and violence."

"... The new anti-Constitution and nullification movement spear-headed by the Mississippi Confederates and the McCarthyite Copperheads must be throttled in its infancy! The Eastlands, McCarthys and Jenners must be driven from public life!"

Eugene Dennis, "After Five Years,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 6.

2. Struggle for Negro Rights

"Not since the Civil War and Reconstruction has the struggle of the Negro people for equal rights reverberated with the impact it has today. Not since that period has the fight for equal rights been placed so squarely as a means for making a qualitatively new democratic advance in our country.

"The Negro people, allied with the labor movement as well as growing democratic white forces in the South, is locked in mortal combat with one of the most evil political forces in the life of our country today-- the Southern Dixiecrats...."

Max Weiss, "Geneva and '56,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, pp. 16-17.

"The Negro Rights movement is the most powerful democratic current today. It stands at new advanced points, heading for the solution of the big democratic task before our American nation: the realization of the slogan of the Negro Liberation Movement--Free by '63."

Sam Coleman, "On Constitutional Rights,"
Party Voice, 1956, --No. 1, p. 5.

3. Desegregation in Education

"IT IS NOW seven months since the United States Supreme Court issued its final decrees establishing that segregated schools are illegal. But Deep South states are still advancing plans ranging from nullifying federal laws to financing private- school education to evade the ruling."

The Worker,
January 1, 1956, p. 13.

"It is becoming clearer and clearer as to who is playing politics with the rights to an education of the nation's school children--Negro and white. The Dixiecrat bloc of U. S. Congressmen has served notice that its members will insist upon their right to continue the system of economic robbery of Negro children and mental maiming of all children."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
January 30, 1956, p. 5.

4. The Case of Autherine Lucy

"NEGRO STUDENTS have entered one Southern university after another since the Supreme Court ruling on desegregation without incident.

"How is it, then, that the appearance of Miss Autherine Lucy on the all-white campus of Alabama University has erupted in ugly, shocking violence?"

"The reason is not hard to find. It lies in the emergence of the new Ku Klux Klan, the self-styled White Citizens Council, dedicated to prevent, by violent and illegal means, the application of the Supreme Court decisions in the South."

"It is a national disgrace that the university authorities have indefinitely barred Miss Lucy from the campus. This is craven surrender or, worse, collusion with the Kluxers. It is not Autherine Lucy but the wretched band of lawbreakers who should have been barred from Alabama University."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 8, 1956, p. 5.

"... why doesn't the government act to enforce the law of the land and see that Miss Lucy is admitted to her class in Alabama."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 8, 1956, p. 5.

5. Montgomery, Alabama, Bus Boycott

"IF EVER there was a case where Americans were denied fundamental rights under color of law, it is the case of the 115 Negroes indicted by the Montgomery, Ala., grand jury for demanding the right to vacant bus seats...."

"Now the struggle which began over a vacant bus seat has grown to one that affects democracy in Alabama and the nation. Ministers who may have preached or prayed in the interest of the boycott are being arrested. The very right of a Negro to assert his right to the dignity due a human being and to the rights due an American citizen is endangered."

"... our anger at what is happening in Montgomery should be expressed to the Department of Justice with a demand for action."

"... Montgomery should be a spur and an inspiration to more united and spirited action."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 23, 1956, p. 5.

"THE TRIAL and conviction of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on a conspiracy charge in Montgomery, Ala., last week can be described only as an act of 20th Century barbarism. The case against the Rev. King and 89 others, including 24 ministers of the gospel, was, in fact, a defense by Alabama of the right to force Negroes to stand on buses while 10 vacant seats remained reserved for white passengers. By convicting Rev. King, the leader of the 50, 000 Negroes who have remained off the buses for nearly four months, the court condoned the sadistic acts of the Montgomery City Lines."

"Humanity must win over barbarism in Montgomery. All aid to the embattled bus protesters!..."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 26, 1956, p. 5.

6. Senator James O. Eastland

"NOT ONLY is McCarthyism not dead, McCarthy himself is not dead--he has changed his name to Eastland."

"... For Eastland personifies the alliance of the McCarthyites with the Dixiecrats who rule by physical violence along with political insurrection."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
January 5, 1956, p. 5.

"Eastland has no right even to sit in the Senate in view of the fact that he has been elected by virtue of the disfranchisement of 500,000 eligible Negro voters in Mississippi and most of the poor whites as well. If McCarthy was censured by a reluctant Senate, Eastland deserves not only to be expelled but prosecuted for his incitement to murder and lawlessness and his leadership of a dangerous and treasonable conspiracy against the nation."

The Worker,
January 29, 1956, p. 9.

7. Civil Rights Legislation

"It is urgent that the demand for Federal Action Now for immediate passage of civil rights legislation be pressed through resolutions and messages to Eisenhower, through delegations and actions to all local congressmen."

Lillian Gates, "Albany and Washington
Astir for '56,"
Party Voice, 1956, --No. 1, p. 3.

"...compel the new session of Congress, despite Eisenhower and the Democratic Congressional leadership, to enact a series of civil rights measures-- an anti-lynching law; legislation to guarantee to the Negro people the right to vote; Rep. Diggs' widely-supported proposal to challenge the seating of Mississippi Congressmen on the basis of the XIV Amendment (Sec. 2) to the Constitution; anti-segregation provisions in all social legislation; Federal FEPC;*etc."

Albert E. Blumberg, "The '56 Elections,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 24.

*Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

8. Federal Intervention in the Southern States

"For the record is clear on the refusal of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration to use all its available powers to carry out the law in the South."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 15, 1956, p. 5.

"Demand that Eisenhower and Brownell act to enforce civil rights in the South."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
February 14, 1956, p. 5.

"It is up to President Eisenhower and the Federal Government to disarm the White Citizen's Councils and halt their subversive activity at once; to insist that the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings be obeyed; to strictly enforce the 1st, 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments."

Daily Worker,
February 29, 1956, p. 8.

9. Negroes in Industry

"... The lily-white nature of a majority of the highly skilled crafts remains fundamentally unaltered. The problem of wage differentials between Negro and white workers performing the same type of work is still wide-spread. Negro workers still find it almost impossible to advance to more skilled employment in the vast majority of industries. Negro women remain almost totally excluded from basic industry and relegated primarily to domestic work. Entire industries such as textile still register only token Negro employment."

Edward E. Strong, "Developments in the Negro-Labor Alliance,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, pp. 39-40.

10. National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights*

"The Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington can be a turning point in the political mobilization necessary now in the Negro Rights movement.

"This rally may prove to be as historic in its purpose as Geneva was in post-war politics; the key link strengthening the entire chain of democratic struggles...."

Sam Coleman, "On Constitutional Rights,"
Party Voice, 1956, --No. 1, p. 5.

11. National Deliverance Day of Prayer

"THE MILLIONS who attend the Day of Deliverance prayer meetings on March 28 formed without a doubt one of the greatest demonstrations of democratic solidarity in the nation's history. The prayers reached not only the heavens but drove home to the participants and other millions the heroic struggle of embattled southern Negroes who are manning the front lines of democracy under the banner of the Constitution and the Supreme Court's interpretation of that document."

Daily Worker,
April 5, 1956, p. 5.

*Held in Washington, D. C., March 4-6, 1956.

IX. EDUCATION

1. The cold war, which causes funds necessary for schools to be diverted to military appropriations, is responsible for the educational crisis.
2. A large-scale program of Federal aid is needed to alleviate the critical shortage of teachers and schools.
3. Education under capitalism serves to maintain the existing class relations.
4. The Soviet Union is threatening to surpass the educational level of the United States.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Crisis in Education

"...At this time, notoriously, in the capitalist countries the educational systems are in deep crisis, and nowhere is this crisis more striking than in the United States. In their wild rush for maximum profits and in their eagerness to create a mighty world conquering military machine, the capitalists have shoved away the vast task of properly educating the people."

William Z. Foster, "The Advance of Socialism to World Leadership," Political Affairs, February, 1956, pp. 27-28.

"No one can claim ignorance of the facts. There are far from enough classrooms for our children; those existing are often

dilapidated and outworn. There aren't enough teachers by far, and their pay is too low."

Daily Worker,
January 17, 1956, p. 5.

2. Education and the Cold War

"... The fact that the public system of education is in a state of crisis is conceded on all sides. The crisis is due, in large part, to the 'cold war.' Public education has been forced into a policy of retrenchment in all its essential services, and standards of education are sharply deteriorating. The money needed for the maintenance and progress of the system of public education has been diverted to the military budget."

Esther Lewin, "Education,"
Party Voice, 1956--No. 1, p. 15.

3. Federal Aid Needed

"The Federal Office of Education reports that 476,000 new classrooms costing \$16,000,000,000 will be needed by 1959. This is school accommodation for more than 10,000,000 children. It is beyond realization unless there is massive federal support for a school building program."

"Congressmen... should be impressed with the need to provide some of the money for schools now going to arms."

Editorial, Daily Worker,
March 27, 1956, p. 5.

"What is needed in Federal Aid?

"1. Direct grants, not loans, to all states, except those states and communities defying the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

"2. The amount of such federal grants to be sufficient to create enough new school plants and replace obsolete facilities, based on the minimum figures suggested by the U.S. Office of Education--fifteen billion dollars.

"3. Appropriation to be made to liquidate the shortage of teachers and provide other needed services.

"4. Appropriations to be made to the states based on the number of school children residing in the state, ages 5-17 inclusive.

"5. Federal Aid to be made available only to the public schools.

"6. Congress to examine and remove the attacks on the civil rights of teachers--a shameful situation reflecting its baneful influence on the education of our children."

Esther Lewin, "Education,"
Party Voice, 1956, -- No. 1, p. 17.

4. Education under Capitalism

"...The public system of education is part of the superstructure of capitalism. Its function has been, historically, to train the workers to carry out the tasks of production and at the same time to serve as a means to maintain the class relations. Education, too, has always reflected the changes and multiplying problems of capitalism."

Ibid., p. 16.

5. Education in the USSR

"IT'S PRACTICALLY official now--the Soviet Union does not threaten us with military aggression. But the powers that be have discovered a more terrible danger--Soviet school children.

"It seems we are menaced by a veritable children's crusade. So many school boys and school girls are studying so much in the Soviet Union that they threaten to surpass our educational levels. And this, we are told, is worse than hydrogen bomb war."

"... The only threat to us is that the Soviet Union will prove more successful in peaceful economic competition than capitalism.... Let's expand American education. Let's accept the challenge to see who will build more and better schools. Who will give more aid to underdeveloped countries?"

Daily Worker,
April 4, 1956, p. 5.

X. CULTURE, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

1. There should be an increase in cultural exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union.
2. American art and literature are no higher than the comic book level.
3. Science, culture, and art are flourishing in the Soviet Union.
4. Federal legislation to subsidize the fine arts should be enacted.
5. All religions should unite to bring about the outlawing of nuclear weapons.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Cultural Exchanges

"Cultural exchange is easy if there's the will to friendship on both sides."

Daily Worker,
March 14, 1956, p. 6.

"ART IS A SPLENDID ambassador plenipotentiary; through it you get to the heart of a people, and it is hard to hate a nation if you know its folk. . . .

"So let the cultural delegations come--pass each other on the way with cheery handwaves--and show each other's nation the qualities of their souls."

Daily Worker,
April 25, 1956, p. 6.

2. American Literature and Art

"...Aside from the products of the democratic forces in the capitalist countries, in the main, art and literature in these lands, above all in the United States, is submerged by the ocean of filthy comic books, crime stories, and reactionary obscurantism...."

William Z. Foster, "The Advance of Socialism to World Leadership," Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 28.

3. Soviet Science, Culture, and Art

"...In the broad fields of science, of industrial techniques, and of general culture, Socialism likewise stands in the very front line of human progress."

William Z. Foster, "Has World Capitalism Become Stabilized?" Political Affairs, March, 1956, p. 14.

"...Small wonder, then, that American scientists, are themselves stating that both in number and in quality they are in danger of falling behind those in the USSR. Soviet science is now in the very forefront of world science. Outstanding Soviet progress in developing industrial techniques and technicians is fully acknowledged throughout the bourgeois world.

"In art and literature Socialist progress is also being markedly demonstrated...."

William Z. Foster, "The Advance of Socialism to World Leadership," Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 28.

4. Fine Arts Bill

"THE FEW fine plays which we have seen this season reveal great talent in writing, acting and directing. Where the talent is lacking, however, is in a Congress, in the state and municipal legislative bodies which fail to appropriate the necessary funds to subsidize the theatre and other fine arts...."

The Worker,
January 1, 1956, p. 10.

"Recently... Sen. Lehman (D-NY) introduced in the Senate his Fine Arts Bill S. 3419 which provides for setting up a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts...

"... That bill--the best Fine Arts Bill that Congress has had before it since the Roosevelt era--deserves the support of every American who wants to see our culture flourish and become great again...."

Daily Worker,
April 13, 1956, p. 6.

5. All Religions Oppose Nuclear Weapons

"Surely, America's Catholics, especially those in the ranks of labor, will give prayerful thought to the Pope's Christmas message, and will help popularize his plea to save mankind from the horror of atomic warfare.

"Surely, too, most of America's Protestants and Jews, no less than we Communists, will also support this noble plea. If we peace-loving Americans, of different faiths and beliefs, concert our efforts, we can yet compel Washington to heed the universal popular demand to quarantine the A and H bomb!"

Eugene Dennis, "After Five Years,"
Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 4.

XI. WOMEN

1. Women who work do so because of financial necessity.
2. More women should be unionized.
3. Working women who live on farms must cope with two jobs.
4. Women should receive equal pay when they perform the same work as men.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Women Who Work

"... Women are thus sharply criticized for going to work and not standing guard the entire day over their children. Those who most often propound this viewpoint provide no answer to working mothers who are forced to go to work, as it takes more than one breadwinner to maintain the family under existing economic conditions...."

Martha Stone, "The Youth,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 43.

2. Women in Labor Unions

"There are over 20 million women in industry. One third of the working population are women. Less than 3 million are in trade unions.

"In 1953, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Department reported that 2 1/2 million of the nation's workers are Negro women, or one out of every eight women workers. Three-fourths of the Negro women workers are employed as private household workers, as service workers

not in private households, and as operators in factories, laundries and other work places.

"A small percentage are in various professions, and there are technicians and clerical workers and some in the cultural and business fields."

The Worker,
March 11, 1956, p. 14.

3. Women on the Farm

"FARM WOMEN have been called the forgotten people. The campaign to force a million of America's five and a half million farm families off the land... is especially tough on the farm women who play a key role in the fight to keep family farms going."

"... women do a double, really a triple job, to help keep the family on the farm, sometimes riding back and forth to work 20-30 or more miles a day, and returning in the evening to the heavy work of farm homemaker..."

Ibid., p. 7.

4. Equal Pay for Equal Work

"At least four bills to prohibit discrimination in wages on account of sex and to enforce the principle of equal pay for equal work between men and women, are at present tied up in the U. S. House Committee on Labor and Education...."

"... Lower wages for women workers mean less for women to spend on food and clothing and shelter and recreation, for themselves and their families. And the practice depresses the wages of men workers too...."

"... national legislation is desperately needed."

The Worker,
January 29, 1956, p. 10.

XII. YOUTH

1. Today's youth is suffering from the effects of the cold war and "the reactionary offensive of Big Business."
2. The youth of America is seeking peace and has no desire to serve in the Armed Forces.
3. Juvenile delinquency is a result of "the impact of the war-drive."
4. The Federal Government should initiate a large-scale program of health, educational, and welfare services for the youth of our country.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Today's Youth

"...For what is most characteristic about today's youth problem is the bitter crushing effect on the youth of the cold war, of the reactionary offensive of Big Business during the last decade."

"The youth problem today is marked by a serious assault on the moral fiber of the young generation. Young people face wholesale neglect of economic, educational and social needs, while the suppression of youth's right to learn about the world they live in aggravates the disorientation brought on by the perspective of unlimited militarization."

Martha Stone, "The Youth,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 37.

*Probably should read "they."

"THE MONEY men are in the saddle, or rather, are at the wheel, and our young are told to worship them. . . . they are told that the Supreme Court of the land has decreed that all children have equal rights to schooling, whatever their color, and they read of Miss Lucy stoned on the campus. . . .

"Day in, day out, hour after hour, they hear life jeering at the text books and the traditions. Do you expect them to walk decorously through boyhood when an elder statesman boasts how he brought a world to the brink of catastrophe?"

The Worker,
March 4, 1956, p. 12.

2. Youth in Uniform

"...The architects of the cold war, who bitterly oppose any disarmament plan and every new step toward peaceful coexistence, are not ready to relax their drive for a generation in uniform...."

"...For youth were called on not only to support the imperialist objectives of Big Business, but to be the instrument for carrying out these objectives--to be the cannon-fodder of Wall Street in its preparations for a Hydrogen bomb third world war. For the first time in peacetime America, conscription and galloping militarism became a dominant fact of life for young people...."

"...Based on negotiations to secure peace and to end the arms race, the pack and the gun must be lifted from the backs of America's youth.

"The best years in the lives of our young men must not be wasted in UMT* schemes and in military barracks and bases scattered over the globe...."

"As the threat of atomic war begins to recede, the prospect of spending two years in uniform has no appeal for America's youth...."

Martha Stone, "The Youth,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956,
pp. 36, 37, 38, 40.

3. Juvenile Delinquency

"The issue which most dramatically dramatizes the youth problem today and the need for a many-sided program to meet the needs of youth is the issue of 'juvenile delinquency....'"

"The main significance of the juvenile delinquency issue is that it is the most acute reflection of the impact of the war-drive, not just on the 3% of young people who are included in delinquency statistics, but upon the entire young generation. The delinquency issue reveals the entire network of problems which face the young generation, including unemployment, inadequate job training and job placement programs, slum housing, racial discrimination in housing, jobs and schools, inadequate recreational facilities, grossly overcrowded schools, and the impact of McCarthyite repression...."

Ibid., pp. 42, 43.

*Universal Military Training.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. Youth for Peace

"...young voters, as the '52 elections showed, are especially sensitive to the peace issue. The urgent need to enlist them in labor's fight against the Cadillac Cabinet will provide special opportunities to bring the question of Geneva into the mainstream of labor's political action."

Albert E. Blumberg, "The '56 Elections,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, p. 32.

5. Federal Aid for Youth

"...What is called for now is a vast program of federal responsibility and action to build, improve, and desegregate schools, for expanded job opportunity and recreation, for all-around health and welfare provisions for all young people."

"The role of the Party and the Left in the broad people's movements is to help get at the root of the problem and advance legislative programs that will improve the recreational facilities and educational opportunities for the young folks, and fight for a job training program that would raise the wage standards for young people...."

Martha Stone, "The Youth,"
Political Affairs, January, 1956, pp. 38, 43.

"Of special concern are those issues affecting youth. Proposals for aid to youth, however, without the funds for centers, staffs, facilities are meaningless."

Lillian Gates, "Albany and Washington
Astir for '56,"
Party Voice, 1956, -- No. 1, p. 3.

- 73 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~